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United Nations
International Drug Control Programme
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information letter

Executive Director Visits Major Donors' Capitals

During his official visit to Italy from 7 to 11 September 1992, Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, held talks with key national authorities, including the Italian President, Oscar Luigi Scalfaro. He also met with the Foreign Minister, Emilio Colombo, the Minister of the Interior, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies and other senior government officials.

The Italian side reiterated its unweavering support for UNDCP activities, particularly the new objectives and priorities outlined by the Executive Director.

Over the past few years, Italy has become the main donor country to United Nations drug control activities. Italy's contributions have enabled UNDCP to enhance its technical cooperation activities worldwide.

The Executive Director also visited Denmark, Norway and Sweden for talks with concerned Ministers and key government officials on cooperation between these countries and UNDCP. These Nordic countries are among the major contributors to UNDCP. They have provided financial assistance for UNDCP drug abuse control activities in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean.

In Denmark, the Executive Director met with high-level government officials on 6 October 1992. On 7 October, he met with Norway Minister of Development Cooperation, Ms. Kari Norheim Larsen, the Minister of Social Affairs, Ms. Grete Knudsen, the State Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Jan Egeland, as well as with several other key government officials.

The visit to Sweden on 8 October included talks with Bengt Westerberg, Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of

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Latin American HONLEA Reviews Strategy to Combat Traffic, Abuse

Senior drug law enforcement officials from 33 States members of the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean re-examined the strategy to combat illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse in the region.

Opened by the representative of Bolivia on behalf of the Chairman of the Fourth HONLEA, the meeting heard statements by the Attorney-General of the Mexican State of Guerrero and the representative of the UNDCP Executive Director.

The Fifth Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), which was held from 28 September to 2 October 1992 in Acapulco, Mexico, made a series of recommendations pertaining to money laundering, control of precursors and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs, and to illicit drug trafficking by air.

Through their respective reports, delegates outlined the recent trends and the current drug trafficking situation in their countries. In a nut-shell, participants addressed problems of States confronted with transit traffic, particularly the island states of the Caribbean and some Central American countries.

Concern was voiced over the activities of organized criminal drug networks operating in the region, often in cooperation with Colombian cartels. Also noted was the involvement of European criminal organizations in illicit cocaine trafficking, as was the particular role played by in-

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Donors, Recipients Stress Sub-regional Approach

At a technical consultation on drug issues in Southwest Asia, held from 21 to 23 September 1992 in Islamabad, donor and recipient countries reached a consensus on the need for a better sub-regional cooperation in order to share experiences and mobilize resources in cross-border drug control activities.

The consultation, which was organized by UNDCP, called for a shift of the Programme's operational focus to sub-regional activities, including the provision of specialized resources to facilitate demand reduction and law enforcement initiatives.

Participants heard a message read on behalf of the UNDCP Executive Director by Gerd Merrem, Director of the Division for Operational Activities. The Executive Director noted that the meeting offered "an opportunity to define practical steps so that the world community's will - as expressed by the General Assembly and the Commission on Narcotic Drugs - may be translated into concrete actions in a specific sub-regional context".

In his keynote address, Mr. Merrem stated that tackling drug control problems in Southwest Asia brought face to face fundamental economic and social development problems - problems that weighed heavily in the context of human-centred

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Precursors Control

Experts Further Work On Draft Guidelines

A Working Group convened by the International Narcotics Control Board to prepare draft guidelines for preventing diversion from legitimate sources of chemicals used for the manufacture of drugs held its second session from 7 to 9 September 1992 at Vienna.

The draft guidelines will provide concrete guidance on what information is needed to identify suspicious transactions and where that information can be obtained. Emphasis was placed on the need for comprehensive international databases to assist authorities in considering applications for authorization to export or import chemicals and in investigating suspicious transactions.

The draft guidelines are divided into separate but complementary sections aimed at exporting, importing and transit countries. They can be applied equally to chemicals controlled under the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and to other substances identified as being frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs.

The Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances and, in particular, the 1988 Convention provide a framework for the cooperation of Governments and competent international bodies to prevent diversion of substances frequently used in the illicit manufacture of drugs. In 1991, the Chemical Action Task Force, established by the Group of Seven (G-7) major industrialized nations, recommended practical procedures to implement the 1988 Convention.

Attending the meeting were experts from Bolivia, Colombia, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States; the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC), the Commission of the European Communities (CEC), ICPO/Interpol, the Inter-American Drug Abuse Commission (CICAD) of the Organization of American States (OAS), as well as officials from UNDCP.

The final meeting of the Working Group, scheduled for January 1993, will complete the draft guidelines.

Executive Director Plants a Tree of Life

In conjunction with his official visit to Italy in September 1992, UNDCP Executive Director, Giorgio Giacomelli, planted a tree in the garden of a Treatment and Rehabilitation Centre run by the Italian Centre of Solidarity (CeIS) at Castelgondolfo, in the outskirts of Rome. The tree symbolizes life that UNDCP is promoting through its various drug abuse control activities, as opposed to death, which is a possible consequence of drug abuse. Present at the ceremony were the CeIS President, Don Mario Picchi, and the Head of UNDCP External Relations and Public Information Office, William Gaillard. A non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations (category II), the CeIS undertakes various drug abuse control activities in several regions of the world, including seminars, meetings and projects.

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Health and Social Affairs, and with Alf T. Samuelsson, Under-Secretary for Development Cooperation.

The Swedish authorities expressed their resolve to continue supporting UNDCP work. Despite austerity measures taken by Nordic countries, Sweden, which is the second largest donor country after Italy, reassured the Executive Director of its determination to keep UNDCP high on the priority list of international organizations receiving its financial contributions.

Video Features Youth Response

Unesco's preventive education programme against drug abuse is producing a video on a special popular movement entitled "Set-Setal", which, among other things, aims at reducing demand for illicit drugs in Senegal.

This spontaneous movement, initiated by young Senegalese and stemming from their desire to clean up the city of Dakar, has spread rapidly and taken on a symbolic significance. For these young people, mural paintings, street theatre, music and sculpture have become a way of expressing their values and transforming life in their neighborhood in collaboration community members. In so doing, they demonstrate their determination to fight the various social problems affecting their society, including drug abuse, and to take their future into their own hands.

Publicized as a message of hope and an example for youth worldwide, the video programme can be used as curtain-raiser for discussions among young people, for instance in the context of a secondary school class or a meeting of youth participating in out-of-school activities.

Experts Urge Use of Drug-scenting Dogs

A conference on the use of dogs by law enforcement services was held from 23 to 25 September 1992, under the auspices of the Hungarian police dog training school. Attending were dog training experts from 14 Eastern European countries, nine Western European States and representatives of Egypt and Iran.

The thrust of the conference was the use of drug-scenting dogs in Eastern European countries affected by the illicit drug trafficking on the Balkan route.

The present situation in respect of the use and training of drug-scenting dogs by Eastern European countries was identified along with their needs for training and other assistance.

A working competition for police dogs was organized, with participation of dogs and handlers from several European countries. This event took place at the Dunakeszi police dog training school and culminated in a public demonstration held in a Budapest stadium.

Inter-agency Meeting Addresses Future Priorities, Selects Annual Themes for 1993 -1994

With collaborative action on demand reduction programmes as the focus of attention, representatives from 15 United Nations entities and specialized agencies participated in an inter-agency meeting on coordination in matters of international drug abuse control held at Vienna from 14 to 16 September 1992.

Participants were welcomed by Gerd Merrem, Director of the Division of Operational Activities, and Officer-in-Charge, UNDCP. Organized within the ACC mechanism, the meeting was chaired by Liselotte Waldheim-Natural, Head of the Inter-Organization Cooperation Division, on behalf of the UNDCP Executive Director, absent from Vienna on special assignment entrusted to him by the Secretary-General.

Agreement was reached on overall themes for special attention in 1993 and 1994: "Prevention of drug abuse through education" and "Women, drug abuse and drug control". General concepts of international cooperation in drug control are to be reviewed in 1995 in connection with the mid-term review of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, 1991-2000.

Participants exchanged views on inter-agency collaboration on demand reduction programmes, identifying concrete points for action at various levels. A matrix of cooperation was presented by UNDCP, based on several contributions submitted. Other topics considered included the System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control, the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse, as well as practical cooperation concepts and issues.

While highlighting the need for intensified measures for demand reduction, there was unequivocal recognition that coping effectively with the drug abuse phenomenon required a comprehensive, balanced and multidisciplinary approach addressing all aspects of drug abuse and illicit trafficking.

A one-day special consultation on "Drug Abuse and HIV/AIDS", organized on the initiative of an earlier inter-agency meeting, was held on 17 September 1992 with the participation of representatives of UNDCP, UNOV, Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch and Division for the Advancement of Women/CSDHA, UNRWA, UNICRI, ILO, UNESCO, WHO and UNIDO.

It was proposed that the next inter-agency meeting be held in conjunction with the thirty-sixth session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in 1993 for a period of two days, to permit more adequate consideration of multisectoral activities, as well as to review the draft report of the Secretary-General on international cooperation in drug abuse control covering the year 1992.

The Commission is scheduled to meet at Vienna from 29 March to 7 April 1993.

UNESCO extended an invitation to host the inter-agency meeting in September 1993.

The report of the inter-agency coordination meeting has been submitted to the Administrative Committee on Coordination as document ACC/1992/26.

Researchers Study Drug Abuse Effects

A meeting was held at Vienna from 26 to 28 August 1992, under the auspices of UNDCP, to review a research project conducted by the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development. The project deals with the socio-economic and political consequences of the production, traffic and abuse of narcotic drugs.

Papers were presented by researchers from Colombia, Bolivia, Mexico, Pakistan and Afghanistan, Myanmar and Thailand.

Trafficking routes, alternative development, crop substitution programmes, environmental damage caused by illicit drug cultivation and manufacture, were among the various topics discussed and analyzed. Plans were also made for finalization of the project and publication of the results.

This meeting is one of a series of technical consultations on drug-related issues being organized by UNDCP in observance of the United Nations Decade against Drug Abuse (1991-2000).

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surgent groups in the area.

In this connection, the participation of the army in curbing illicit traffic in coca producing areas controlled by insurgent groups has contributed to the eradication of large quantities of coca bush and the seizure of coca paste and cocaine, as well as the precursors used for their illicit manufacture.

Large-scale destruction of cannabis plants were reported by Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Jamaica, United States and Venezuela. As a result of the cannabis eradication/suppression programme undertaken by the United States, some 5 million cultivated cannabis plants have been eradicated and assets worth US$ 52.8 million confiscated in 1991.

It was also reported that precursors imported into or manufactured in Argentina, Ecuador, Chile and Peru were often diverted for the illicit manufacture of cocaine in Bolivia and Peru. These countries have adopted legislation to regulate the production and marketing of precursors in accordance with article 12 of the 1988 United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.

Some speakers also pointed to the linkages between illicit drug traffic and the arms trade, indicating that the availability of arms had strengthened the capability of drug trafficking organizations to counter legitimate drug law enforcement activities.

Emphasis was placed on the economic factor which made some countries vulnerable to illicit traffic because of their weak detection capability and lack of trained personnel.

Several participants reiterated their calls for technical assistance and further training in drug identification techniques.

Also present were delegates from Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Netherland Antilles, and the Turks and Caicos Islands. Germany was also represented. Elected officers were José Carrillo Olea (Mexico), Chairman; Amado Guntin Guerra (Cuba) and D. Antonio R. Castro Lechtaler (Argentina), Vice-Chairmen. Michel Diban Qanawati (Chile) served as Rapporteur.

UNDCP to Coordinate Aid to Eastern Europe

Assistance to Eastern European countries was the focus of a coordination meeting held on 24 September 1992 in Bonn under the auspices of the German Ministry of the Interior.

Held pursuant to a recommendation of the Dublin Group meeting which took place in Brussels last June, the coordination meeting examined ways and means of providing assistance to Belarus, Bulgaria, Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia and Ukraine.

In its capacity as the chair of the newly established sub-group for Eastern and Southeastern Europe, Germany recommended that UNDCP act as a central key coordinator for such activities in this region.

The meeting generated awareness of the urgency for a concerted and immediate response by the donor countries to the alarming situation in the region.

Some delegates expressed their governments' commitment to expand their training programmes in those countries. In this context, others announced that discussions were underway to increase their financial contributions to UNDCP, in order to support its training programmes.

UNDCP was requested to prepare a list of training courses to be absorbed by law enforcement services for the Dublin Group meeting planned for 28 October 1992 in Brussels.

The meeting stressed the importance of the UNDCP coordinating role for bilateral and multi-lateral assistance. Emphasis was also put on the need to provide assistance in other areas, including demand reduction.

Attending the meeting were representatives of Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Greece, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom and United States.

Also present were representatives from the Customs Co-operation Council and the "Pompidou Group" of the Council of Europe.

Western Africa

Scientists Evaluate Project For National Narcotics Labs

Heads of narcotics laboratories from Western African States held their first consultative meeting from 12 to 13 October 1992 at Lomé to evaluate progress made in the implementation of a UNDCP-supported project designed to strengthen African national laboratories.

Organized by UNDCP in cooperation with the government of Togo, the consultative meeting was opened by the Minister of the Interior and Security. Captain Badombena Wanta (Togo) was elected as Chairman of the meeting, and Dr. J.M. Trapsida (Niger) served as Rapporteur.

The Lomé meeting made a range of recommendations addressed to participating States, to national narcotics laboratories themselves and to UNDCP.

The meeting called on States in the region, among other things, to organize a national and regional encounter of experts in order to elaborate or adjust and standardize procedures from the seizure of drugs through the final result, and to get narcotics laboratory personnel involved in the work of the National Committee entrusted with the destruction of seized drugs.

States were also requested to provide funds for their national laboratories, to secure equipment through bilateral or multilateral assistance, and to ratify or accede to United Nations drug control conventions and ensure their implementation at the national level.

The meeting further urged UNDCP to continue its technical assistance to national narcotics laboratories, to identify a sub-regional training laboratory for the various linguistic groups, to define evaluation terms for narcotics laboratories and to finance specific projects, taking into account the needs of each country or region.

Begun in 1988 with financial support from Germany, this UN project is designed to provide African national narcotics laboratories with the expertise, the basic equipment and supplies that would enable them to improve their work.

Represented at the meeting were Benin, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo.

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economic and social rehabilitation, and sustainable long-term development for the countries in the region.

Some participants suggested that development cooperation should not support poppy cultivation in the areas where it was prevalent; but assistance should be given in the context of rural development programmes with a view to reducing drug production.

Emphasis was put on the need to recognize and address drug-related issues as part of the reconstruction and rehabilitation initiatives of Afghanistan; and UNDCP willingness to get involved in resource mobilization was particularly stressed.

In view of the interdependence between supply, traffic and demand among different countries, the consultation suggested that cooperation be developed, among other things, in these areas: interpretation and application of remote sensing information, systematic sharing and updating of data, joint training of supply and demand reduction personnel, periodic exchange of experiences in these areas and joint evaluation of their impact.

The consultation also agreed on the need to collaborate in preparing and implementing national master plans, designing drug awareness campaigns, and promoting alternative development programmes and cooperative actions against illicit trafficking and money-laundering.

Reports indicate that, in Southwest Asia, both opium and cannabis are cultivated on a large scale, and huge quantities of opium are refined into heroin in the region. While the extent of opium production is difficult to assess, it is nevertheless estimated in the range of 800 - 3,000 tons per year.

Significant quantities of these drugs are trafficked out of the region, and much is consumed locally. Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan have all sizeable populations dependent on opium or heroin.

Attending were representatives of 26 States and observers from 15 UN entities, one intergovernmental body and four non-governmental organizations.

Preventive Education Project Starts In Pakistan

The Allama Iqbal Open University is to launch, for the first time in Pakistan, a national course through a distance learning system on drug education. The course is being introduced by the Ministry of Education as a compulsory component for the Pre-Service Teacher Education Programme for School Teachers.

This development is part of a series of steps taken by the Pakistani Government to fight the drug menace throughout the country. In this connection, an Inservice Orientation/Training Course on Drug Education for the School Supervisors and Senior Teachers of the NWFP was held in Peshawar on 27 to 28 June 1992.

The objective of the course was to equip school supervisors and senior teachers with the necessary knowledge and skills to educate children on drug abuse and its harmful effects on the abusers themselves, their families and the society as a whole.

The course, which was supported by UNDCP, also addressed healthy living standards, an overview of the drug situation in the country, factors contributing to drug abuse among students, drug abuse indicators and possible remedies, questions of methodology, as well as the teachers' and schools' role in preventing and reducing drug abuse. Thirty-two teachers attended.

The Northwest frontier province is the area most affected by the drug menace in Pakistan.

Gerd Merrem, Director, DOA, opened the Islamabad technical consultation on behalf of the Executive Director of the UNDCP.

Ministerial Conference Opens in Tehran

The Executive Director addressed a ministerial-level conference organized from 27 to 28 October 1992 at Tehran by UNDCP, in collaboration with the Government of Iran.

The conference focused on ways of enhancing cooperation in resolving matters relating to illicit trafficking and drug abuse in the region.

Prior to the ministerial-level conference, the Sub-Commission on Illicit Drug Traffic and Related Matters in the Near and Middle East held its twenty-ninth session (24-26 October 1992).

The Sub-Commission heard statements by the Iranian Minister of the Interior and the representative of the Executive Director.

Since 30 July 1992, the Sub-Commission's membership has been increased to 18.

World Bank, UNDCP Cooperation Grows

UNDCP staff met with officials of the World Bank on 23 October 1992 in Washington, D.C. to discuss ways and means of establishing closer working relations.

Gerd Merrem, Director of the Division for Operational Activities (DOA), and Liselotte Waldheim-Natural, Head of the Inter-organization Cooperation Division, met with Bank colleagues from the Latin American and Asian Offices, the World Development Report team and the International Relations Division.

UNDCP aims at ensuring that the "drug dimension" is accepted as a factor with major economic and social implications which should therefore be included in the programming matrix and the operational guidelines of various international financial institutions.

UNDCP also seeks to ensure that it is consulted for and, if appropriate, involved in the preparation of the financial institutions' plans, programmes, projects and research activities undertaken in countries affected by the drug abuse phenomenon.

The Programme will participate in the World Bank-sponsored Consultative Group Meeting for Bolivia at the end of October 1992 in Paris.

Congress Stresses Demand Reduction

Her Royal Highness, the Princess of Wales, opened the 36th International Congress on Alcohol and Drug Dependence which was held from 17 to 21 August 1992 at Glasgow, with participation of 850 delegates from 62 States.

The Congress particularly called for increased efforts to reduce demand for illicit drugs. It also emphasized the need for concerted action in combating the scourge of drug abuse. Various groups which had been operating hitherto in isolation, such as the therapeutic communities, expressed their willingness to join forces in the global fight against this common enemy.

Princess Diana stated that there was an insidious fear of becoming victim to the violence of addicts or pushers which spread a nasty distrust through communities where the cancer of addiction spread relentlessly. She observed that the economic cost to families and countries was enormous both in terms of damage, repair and also in wasted talent.

She described addiction as "a fast-growing malignancy which destroys almost everything in its path. Even those who make money out of it - not just the pushers and dealers - are destroying the society in which they may wish to appear affluent".

Speaking on behalf of the UNDCP Executive Director, the Head of the External Relations and Public Information Office, William Gaillard, paid tribute to the outstanding work that, for many years, the International Council on Alcohol and Addictions has been carrying out in Africa, Asia and the Americas.

He noted that the explosive mixture of drugs and AIDS, drugs and political and ethnic strife, drugs and corruption, increasingly liberal banking laws and drug money laundering, could erect formidable barriers to the development of countries which otherwise stood a good chance to escape the deadly embrace of poverty and dependence.

UNDCP, he stated, was naturally assuming a central role in providing an international mechanism through which information and technical experience could be shared and, above all, international cooperation could develop. He outlined the Programme's philosophy which advocates the reduction of both supply and demand, while endeavouring to break the link tying consumers and producers, i.e. illicit trafficking.

In view of the complexity of the phenomenon, he continued, UNDCP wanted to go beyond its traditional partnership with Member States by establishing the basis for a new, well-coordinated partnership with the essential actors on the drug scene, i.e. NGOs, educational institutions, trade unions and professional associations.

Goodwill Ambassadors Hold First Benefit Concert

Pictured, from left to right, are the first UNDCP Goodwill Ambassadors: Kyung-Wha Chung, Myung-Wha Chung and Myun-Whun Chung, musicians from Korea.

In conjunction with their first benefit concert on 29 August 1992 in Seoul, the newly-appointed UNDCP Goodwill Ambassadors undertook a wide range of advocacy activities, including meeting with the President of Korea, top government officials and parliamentarians. Some 2,700 persons attended, including 50 Ambassadors accredited to Korea.

Co-sponsored by the Seoul Broadcasting System (SBS), the Mumwha Broadcasting Corporation (MBC) and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, the concert was inaugurated by the Korean President. On this occasion, SBS pledged its continuous financial support for the Goodwill Ambassadors programme.

On 23 June 1992, UNDCP Executive Director Giorgio Giacomelli appointed three world renowned musicians from Korea as Goodwill Ambassadors to promote the Programme's drug control activities worldwide.

The trio consists of two sisters, Kyung-Wha Chung, a London-based violinist, and Myung-Wha Chung, a New York cellist, and their brother Myung-Whun Chung, a pianist/conductor who is also Music Director of the French National Opera-Bastille in Paris. In addition to their solo careers, the sisters and brother also perform as the Chung Trio.

In 1992, two other major benefit concerts by the Trio have been scheduled in Rome (at Santa Cecilia) on 20 November and in New York (at Carnegie Hall) on 2 December. The Goodwill Ambassadors Programme is entirely financed through corporate donations.

Calendar of Events

Government authorities, agencies and bodies within the United Nations system, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, as well as research and other specialized associations are invited to forward to the Executive Director, United Nations International Drug Control Programme, Vienna International Centre, P.O. Box 500, A-1400 Vienna, Austria. Information on forthcoming meetings relating to international drug control. Basic data on international events will be published as appropriate in the UNDCP's Information Letter, which is distributed worldwide. This information is intended to assist entities within the United Nations system, as well as other concerned organizations, in scheduling meetings, exchanging results and enhancing coordination. The timely receipt of comprehensive information on planned events will be appreciated and will greatly assist in the preparation of Calendars of Events.

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United Nations System

2-6 November	UNDCP: Consultative Meeting on Quality Assurance.	Glasgow, U.K.
9-26 November	International Narcotics Control Board, 53rd session.	Vienna
16-18 November	UNDCP: Expert Group on Assessing Drug Abuse and on Techniques for Prevention and Reduction of Drug Abuse.	Vienna
20 November	UNDCP Goodwill Ambassador Programme.	Rome
23-27 November	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Asia and the Pacific Region.	Bangkok
23-27 November	World Health Organization/UNDCP: Seminar on Toxicology.	Abidjan
30 November - 2 December	UNDCP: Expert Group Meeting on Impurity Profiling.	Vienna
1 December	**World AIDS Day.**	
7-9 December	UNDCP: Field Advisers Seminar.	Vienna
14-18 December	UNDCP: INCB Training Seminar for Drug Control Administrators in Africa.	Abidjan

Intergovernmental Organizations

4-10 November	ICPO/Interpol: General Assembly, 61st session.	Dakar
10-13 November	OAS-CICAD/DEA/ASEP/Interpol/UNDCP: Multinational Training Seminar on the Control of Precursors and Essential Chemicals.	Cochabamba, Bolivia
26 November - 2 December	Colombo Plan Bureau: 34th Consultative Committee Meeting.	Yangon, Myanmar

Non-governmental Organizations

1-7 November	International Council on Alcohol and Addictions: Training on Substance Abuse, including a component on UNDCP Data Collection Training.	Rabat
9 November	Vienna NGO Committee on Narcotic Drugs.	Vienna
10 November	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York
16 November	International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association: 33rd Annual Conference.	Palm Beach, U.S.A.
23 November - 4 December	International Federation of Non-government Organisations (IFNGO): Training Course on Manpower Development in Addiction, Rehabilitation and Aftercare.	Kuala Lumpur
7-11 December	IFNGO: 14th Conference on the theme: "Together - Strive for a Drug-free Society".	Kuala Lumpur
8 December	NGO Committee on Narcotics and Substance Abuse.	New York

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United Nations System

15-19 February	UNDCP: Expert Group Meeting on the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances.	Vienna
22-26 February	UNDCP: Meeting of Heads of National Drug Law Enforcement Agencies (HONLEA), Europe.	Vienna
29 March - 7 April	UNDCP: Commission on Narcotic Drugs, 36th session.	Vienna

Non-governmental Organizations

26 April - 1 May	National Parents' Institute for Drug Education: 16th Annual PRIDE World Drug Conference and International Exchange.	Cincinnati, U.S.A.